THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

ED YORK AND PARIS EXHIBITION FOR NOVEMBER.

Continue Queens and Belle Bullets. The Fenimore Cathedralic Work. Stage Row. Blue Stockings. Fine Book at the Patent Fair. Main, &c. &c. &c.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI.—NO. 53. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Address by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,

Before the Council of Evangelical Churches,

New York, October 22d, 1869.

At the meeting of the council on the morning of the 22d instant the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address upon the subject upon the list for discussion, namely: "Preaching—the principles and apostolic element of success."

Mr. Beecher said: There is a common impression that preaching has fallen off, and that it is no longer the power that it once was. The churches complain that the pulpit does not bear the same relation to religion that it once did, and it becomes a matter of profound inquiry for us to know whether there has been an encroachment, and if there has been, what have been the causes, and whether there is any remedy. I don't, myself, believe that the pulpit has fallen. I believe it has gained. I think it was never so strong as to-day. The community have gained sufficiently more, and the work which the pulpit is most aimed alone to suppress or overthrow has been distributed into a great many channels, and is performed by other agencies. And not withstanding all these changes, which come up as the result of the distributive influence of civilization, I think that the pulpit towers higher, and is stronger, absolutely, than it ever was in any previous time. But it may be said that the pulpit is not doing its work. Well, I don't know that it is. I am not willing to admit that. I think that there are many persons in the pulpit who are doing their work faithfully and well. I think that there are many persons in the pulpit who are doing their work faithfully and well. I think that there are many persons in the pulpit who are doing their work faithfully and well

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"HOT LUCK & BOSH."

Hope and very young men are easily pleased. As a consequence of the profound and striking truth conveyed in this very original remark, hope and very young men sometimes think sayings and sneers exceedingly witty and funny which seem to them rather flat when they get older. We were once present in a college lecture room, when a student taking advantage of a pause in the discourse to air his Latin and at the same time make a suggestion for the comfort of the audience, called to a member of the class who had just entered the hall—"Claudi ostium." [shut the door.] Whereupon the Professor—perhaps mistaken for the presumption of the speaker—said to him, "Claudi ostium asse." "—which is by interpretation "shut your door"—manifestly meaning, in the language of men grown—"shut your mouth." We all laughed, and set the Professor down thenceforth as quite a witty man.

We have lately been reminded of this bit of pedantic wit in connection with a matter of some practical importance. At the present season, the beginning of cold weather, when it is neither warm nor very cold, when days occur in which neither the domestic arrangements of fuel nor the means and appliances of keeping out winter, are quite satisfactory, people are perhaps most exposed to the danger of taking cold than at any other time of the year. We trust that we are not encroaching upon the province of the Faculty when we say that drafts of air are especially to be avoided. This truth we could establish without appeal to the doctors, by the production of several proverbs. But they are "common property," and we spare our readers. Hence open windows and lone windows should be looked upon as deadly enemies. However, warning in regard to this part of the home is probably less needed than the admonition to shut the door. Some people seem to think it a sin to close the door through which they have just entered or gone out. Maybe, they suppose it to be a sort of social or servile work which involves a degree of degradation not to be incurred, though they and their friends should die from the neglect. We know people whose aggressively conclusions acquire on this subject almost command respect. Their steadfast resolution not to shut the door to middle one of the heroism which would go to Worms if there were so many devils there as there were tiles on the house. Seriously, many people of great worth and undoubted respectability, in some respects, by their conduct in the matter to which we refer, lay themselves open to the suspicion of being either ill-bred, or misanthropic.

When we began to write we did not intend to say so much on this part of our subject. We were thinking chiefly of the College Professor's figurative use of the words—shut or entire the Roman equivalent, to designate the mouth. Enough in application of the word to make us believe, quite destitute of official authority, to urge us to be busy, though not a Lucie idleness, ought to be. In fact, the Roman word for door is an immediate derivative from the Roman word for mouth—a fact which proves, or might be made to prove several things with which we are not immediately concerned. The etymological fact is however worth bearing in mind in connection with the speculation to which we are going to once very briefly.

The great philosopher of Kensington, Emerson Kent—who by the way was of Scotch descent—was a vigorous pedestrian. He was fond of taking very long walks for exercise, and he would never take with him a companion on these occasions. His biographer tells us that the reason he gave for this preference of solitude was that he thought it injurious to the lungs to talk in the open air. When walking he wished to keep the mouth shut and breathe only through the nostrils. He also always slept with his mouth firmly closed. Let it be recollected that Kent was not a mere metaphysician—but a man of almost universal knowledge—and who omitted nature in all its departments.

A few years ago Mr. Gideon Carter, so celebrated for his life among the American Indians and for his success in describing them, published a pamphlet under the ac-ronomic title, "Keep your mouth shut." The substance is now in the first edition. In it he argues that "all the diseases incidental to civilization are due to breathing through the open mouth." In his estimation the mouth is the door through which all or nearly all the plagues by which men are afflicted find entrance. Far from being absurd, Mr. Carter's theory is made to appear most plausible, and the pamphlet is besides one of the most amusing medical tracts ever written. The London Lancet, some time ago, confessed itself half a convert to the views of the author, and strongly commended the work. Such an authority needs not our poor indorsement.

We must not forget to state that Mr. Carter acknowledges that he derived his theory from the superstition and practice of a tribe of American Indians among whom he spent a long time. And it is certainly a remarkable fact that these savages of the wilderness and the illustrious philosopher of Russia should thus concur in enjoining upon all men and women to shut their mouths.

We cannot close our remarks without offering humble apologies to our medical friends for what may seem interference with their province.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE GREAT WEST & NEW YORK CITY.

We deem the present an opportune moment to call the attention of our readers to a subject of vital interest to the city of Pittsburgh and the entire State of Pennsylvania. We allude to a cheap water communication from this city to Lake Erie. The importance of this has never been doubted by our leading business men, but real or apparent difficulties seemed always to lodge in the subject. Now it seems to us most of those may be surmounted by a reasonable amount of energy. We shall not at present stop to argue the decree or of it. Our present purpose is to suggest some means to bring about the necessary co-operation of the railroads to insure success. The constitutional difficulties that seemed to some minds insuperable in the way of State aid we think are happily averted and without the almost unanimous support in both houses of the Legislature of the bill enabling the Allegheny Valley Railroad to construct its eastern branch from the mouth of the Mahoning. The project now being no less than a great cheap freight route from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, as explained in President Tremont's report of two years since, enlists the cordial support of all the railroad interests of the State in its execution. And now we cannot see why a like unanimity and cordiality of support on the part of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Railroad should not very soon make us forget that we ever had any old battles to fight. The preachers of last winter not only relieves us from constitutional difficulties, but also suggests that the State Treasurer holds bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, given in payment of the main line, which could be used to give credit to the new corporation. And then, too, the Pennsylvania Railroad, when this new cheap route across the mountains is completed, wants all possible avenues open to bring freight to Pittsburgh, its western end. If the unanimity should be secured this winter in the Legislature, as was broached last winter for a kindred project of cheap transportation, then fall the battle is won.

The enlargement of this canal from Beaver to Lake Erie, to enable it to pass boats or barges carrying 700 tons, would not cost over $2,000,000. The improvement of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Beaver needs to be effected for half that sum. Now if the State of New York—an expenditure of $9,000,000 to enlarge her canal from Albany to Buffalo, Pennsylvania can certainly not be effective in expending one-fourth the amount to compete with her upon the shores of Lake Erie. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and all the railroad interests of the State are alike interested in a direct connection between Philadelphia and Lake Erie. The transportation of freight in barges is fortunately on both the western and Southern lakes. The same could not be said of the Ohio river, which is to be improved through the enlarged canal—but the barges could. Coal and every other heavy commodity loaded at Pittsburgh could be sent to lake ports without being unloaded. And in the manner copper and iron ores from Lake Superior could be brought there without breaking bulk. If the State gives her co-operation as she did her sister, if the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Erie all cooperate, we cannot see why this great improvement cannot be made within the next two or three years. We shall again refer to this subject.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

If the Democracy expected that Tuesday's elections would demonstrate the existence of the reactionary sentiment which they have so frequently predicted, they certainly have been disappointed. New York city, where if anywhere they should hold their own, they have lost heavily, notwithstanding they predicted very largely and confidently by funds purported by "reorganizers." The State, on the whole, is no better for them than last fall, and if Mr. Horwood dreams that the result sets him up for the Presidency, then he is willing to go into business on a very slim capital.

Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Illinois come out bright and strong on the Republican side. Maryland has affected to the thief of "Secess" Democracy, and it is hardly possible that the party may have made some game in the local elections in New Jersey—"the South Carolina of the North."

The country stands firmly by Grover. This much is certain. The Democracy have no prospect. They have made no gains. They barely retain what they gave to Seymour and Blair, and this, too, at the critical period which every new administration has to encounter. Not in the last thirty years has an administration sustained the first review like Grover's.

The vote Mr. Chandler received, placing him several thousand ahead of his ticket, is something more than a compliment to an ordinary one. It is evident that some thousands of Democrats desired to see him elected, and it is creditable to them that they did. Mr. Chandler is now receiving the reward which sooner or later comes to every officer who proves faithful to his convictions. He has received as well as given a great many hard blows, but comes out with his large ability his ever been evidence of sincerity. This added to the fact that he has so often been right as those who opposed him, has given him a strong hold on the mass of the American people, excellent perhaps by no one out of the military line. For his sake we are heartily glad that he is begun. There was something almost incomprehensible otherwise in his willingness to accept the Controllership of the State—the most laborious one and thankless office that can be named anywhere. We cannot but make a fortunate escape and been somebody and discretly honored.

The St. Louis Democrat, referring to the threat to establish another Republican paper there, says:

> There is another reason why we should be particularly glad to see a Republican paper started here. We have a Democratic paper, and a Democratic paper that is a credit to the city, and we have a Democratic paper that is a disgrace to the city. We have a Democratic paper that is a credit to the city, and we have a Democratic paper that is a disgrace to the city. We have a Democratic paper that is a credit to the city, and we have a Democratic paper that is a disgrace to the city.

Ohio Offered.

The following is reported as the official returns of the late Ohio election:

Hayes	257,072
Pendleton	238,153
Hayes's majority	7,141
Last year, on Secretary of State, it stood thus:	
Sherwood, Rep.	257,361
Bickhead, Dem.	230,952
Republican majority	27,309

In 1867, for Governor, the following votes were polled:

Hayes, Rep.	241,644
Thurman, Dem.	230,822
Republican majority	7,280

ANDREW JOHNSON has settled down in Nashville, with the view of getting himself elected Senator. The Nashville Republican says of dear old Andy:

> He has not been seen on the streets since he arrived here, and has not been seen at any of the public places. He has not been seen at any of the public places. He has not been seen at any of the public places. He

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CHINA.

THE COUNTRY, THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CUSTOMS.

The Impressions of an American.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER.

From a private letter just received in St. Louis, by Major A. W. Gilman, from a high American official in China, the following extracts are taken, according to the St. Louis Democrat, at this time possess peculiar interest:

PEKIN, CHINA, August 19, 1869.

My Dear Gilman:

Under great pressure in commencing to-day that I should have safety, with my time so much occupied, and improve the mail opportunity of getting over an impression of the country and people, as there will be much found during the very brief time I have to stay, before the ice of this Continent, and the snow of Siberia, shall have closed the passage. Not that there would be much to write about, but the interest curiously manifested in the country by the people of the United States, and the many inquiries made of me, as to the impressions I have received, induce me to make the attempt, although I am fully aware that I shall be unable to give you anything like a satisfactory account of the country in the limited space of time at my disposal.

Of course, we must not close without a word in favor of the wine now imported into China, which is of the very best quality, and can be had at a reasonable price. Champagne, of a number of brands, is also imported, and is of the best quality. Ale and porter are also to be had, and are of the best quality. Whisky and brandy are also imported, and are of the best quality. Cigars are also imported, and are of the best quality. Tobacco is also imported, and is of the best quality. Cigarettes are also imported, and are of the best quality. Pipes are also imported, and are of the best quality. Matches are also imported, and are of the best quality. Soap is also imported, and is of the best quality. Candles are also imported, and are of the best quality. Lamps are also imported, and are of the best quality. Oil is also imported, and is of the best quality. Coal is also imported, and is of the best quality. Wood is also imported, and is of the best quality. Iron is also imported, and is of the best quality. Steel is also imported, and is of the best quality. Copper is also imported, and is of the best quality. Tin is also imported, and is of the best quality. Lead is also imported, and is of the best quality. Zinc is also imported, and is of the best quality. Gold is also imported, and is of the best quality. Silver is also imported, and is of the best quality. Precious stones are also imported, and are of the best quality. Pearls are also imported, and are of the best quality. Diamonds are also imported, and are of the best quality. Rubies are also imported, and are of the best quality. Sapphires are also imported, and are of the best quality. Emeralds are also imported, and are of the best quality. Opals are also imported, and are of the best quality. Turquoises are also imported, and are of the best quality. Amethysts are also imported, and are of the best quality. Topazes are also imported, and are of the best quality. Garnets are also imported, and are of the best quality. Agates are also imported, and are of the best quality. Onyxes are also imported, and are of the best quality. Carnelians are also imported, and are of the best quality. Chrysoprases are also imported, and are of the best quality. Jaspers are also imported, and are of the best quality. Bloodstones are also imported, and are of the best quality. Heliotropes are also imported, and are of the best quality. Moonstones are also imported, and are of the best quality. Sunstones are also imported, and are of the best quality. Labradorites are also imported, and are of the best quality. Obsidians are also imported, and are of the best quality. Pumices are also imported, and are of the best quality. Volcanic glass is also imported, and is of the best quality. Basalt is also imported, and is of the best quality. Granite is also imported, and is of the best quality. Sandstone is also imported, and is of the best quality. Limestone is also imported, and is of the best quality. Marble is also imported, and is of the best quality. Slate

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TERMS.

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LAWYERS AND DOCTORS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Making the necessary allowance for general discontent, it seems to us that the members of the liberal professions, as they are called, have no reason to be dissatisfied with their positions in this country. Our clergy—our lawyers—and our doctors, in more or less of their professional fraternity, enjoy a measure of social consideration which ought to be satisfactory, while those of them who distinguish themselves, whether in wider or narrower spheres by talents, knowledge and efficiency meet with no limited recognition.

The influence exercised and the consideration enjoyed by our clergy have been remarked by many travelers, and are, in fact, notorious throughout Christendom. The social dignity accorded to the members of the legal profession in America was a frequent subject of remark in England during the troubles which led to the Revolution. Their predominance in colonial politics was more than once referred to by Mr Burke in the House of Commons, and it would be easy to show that their influence in this respect has never been lost. All foreigners who have studied our history and institutions have perceived and acknowledged the fact—and no one of these has written more intelligently about it than De Tocqueville. Statistics showing the proportion of legislators of Congress and of our State Legislatures to the members of all other classes, from the year 1200 to the present time, would startle any person who had not before thought of the matter.

People seem to take it for granted that a man who has made law a special study, must necessarily possess the qualifications needful in a legislator. Some, maybe, assume that professional familiarity with law-business is a good training for law-makers. The truth is that, in this country where the profession of attorney and lawmaker are blended, the young lawyer must appeal to the people for employment by a display of his popular talents, and his special legal and historical knowledge, and his ability to make a speech, recommend him to the general mind for employment in the work of legislation. The election of such a man appears to be quite in accordance with "the fitness of things," in the phraseology of philosopher Sydney Smith can.

In regard to this view of the subject we propose at present to offer neither comment nor criticism. Much might be said concerning the effects, probable or demonstrative, of the ascendancy of lawyers in our legislation. The subject is well worthy of elaborate discussion—and surely it will be thus discussed and with practical results, too, before the United States will exhibit that exemplification of a perfect commonwealth which at present exists only in idea. Doubtless the most enthusiastic admirers of our institutions feel that there is still a wide interval between the Real with which we have to do and the Ideal which we hope for. One feature in the ideal legislation of the future will certainly be a more perfect utilization of special knowledge. Each State Legislature will consist of a body of men in which every important interest of the inhabitants of the State will be represented, by men whose duties and practical pursuits have qualified them to impart the most exact information regarding it. Let it not be supposed that we advocate meddling legislation. On the contrary we believe that a body of law-makers constituted as we propose—with members thoroughly informed as we suggest—would deliver us from the very spirit of meddling from which we now suffer. The empirical and various interests, with competent and diligently instructed representatives, would counterbalance one another and sustain the equilibrium of the whole.

We have mentioned the prominence of lawyers in our politics. It seems to be worthy of remark how comparatively small an influence in the same field has been exercised by our physicians. Fully equal to the members of the entire profession in general intelligence, and with equally ample opportunity of acquiring popularity, it is almost strange that no few of them come forward as candidates for political or legislative honors. The reserve, or ignorance of political ambition in the profession appears to be a thing to be regretted. We confidently entertain a doubt that their special knowledge and aptitudes and their peculiar influence would before now have benefited several evils of practical importance to us, and would have effected several improvements in our social state, if they had been customs of the Legislature. We need merely allude in illustration to the subject of one intelligent human.

Emancipation is beginning to excite attention in France. Even in that ancient country, it has often been remarked how seldom the physicians take any active part in politics, and their apathy has been made a reproach to them. Professional authenticity—and is their apology. At the elections of a few weeks ago several distinguished medical men were candidates. Nearly all of them, however, made a special appeal for votes on purely political grounds, without reference to medical or sanitary legislation. But the Emperor has lately introduced the very eminent member of the medical body, Professor Chevris Bonnard, into the Senate, for the express purpose of making his special attainments available for the public good.

THE SHOULD CHURCH.

It seems that the recent telegram of yesterday that the Rev. Frederick Everest is to be Bishop of Exeter after all. As we anticipated, the remonstrance of a portion of the laity was regarded neither by the minister who nominated him nor by the reverend gentleman whose state of mind with respect to the episcopal dignity is supposed to be expressed in the formula which is a part of the oblate of investiture—"nolo episcopari" (I am unwilling to be made a Bishop). However, it would be very unreasonable to attach much importance to this apparent inconsistency. The words are well known to be purely official and the spiritual attitude implied by them to be a legal fiction, a sort of sacrifice to decorum, quite as meaningless as the phrase "your most obedient servant" at the end of a letter.

In connection with this appointment, it would be interesting to look back and compare the circumstances which accompanied the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford in 1847. He, we believe, was the first Broad Church Bishop, and may be regarded as the virtual founder of the body. This, however, is not the place to run the suggested parallel. We may just remark that antagonism to Puseyism, perhaps, prompted his nomination, and since that time of vehement ecclesiastical agitation, latitudinarian sentiment and free interpretation of "the articles" have extended and increased in opposition to Anglicanism and High Church domination over faith, until now Broad Churchism seems likely to overshadow both England and Scotland.

The telegram, though very brief, tells us much. A long episcopal charge could hardly cast a more brilliant or a more satisfactory light upon the policy of the intellectual and powerful section of the Establishment to which Dr. Temple belongs. The time was when such cries of disapproval, such stern denunciations have greeted the nominee on this occasion, would have acted like intensifying silence, or would have called forth degrees very remonstrance against unfavorable judgment, or by the open declaration of essential confidence in the faith, a divine thus situated would have tried to excuse. He puts to the end of a Right Reverend Father in God. He Temple does just one of these things. He evidently feels himself strong in High Places, he evidently prizes the favors which his appointment has created. He "regrets to express regret at the anxiety and excitement caused by his promotion," he would be glad to allay the feeling which has been aroused, but declines to make any explanations." Practically he knows that nothing he could say or write would remove the grounds of discontent, that a statement of his creed would certainly add fuel to the fire. Feeling, however, that in spite of his strenuous views and equivocal position he is not the dangerous and dishonorable character his antagonists assume him to be, he appeals to the future. He assumes them to be laboring under a misconception in regard to both himself and the principles upon which he acts. While he does not tell them so, plainly in these words ignorant. It is the ancient appeal from Philip to Philip—from one condition to Philip—to another. "He is confident that intercourse with the clergy will cause the feeling against him to subside."

If this be a correct interpretation of Dr. Temple's statement, it is at once interesting and important. Of course we do not pretend to discuss our notion of Broad church policy from the few words of the bill-gram, as Professor Owen reconstructs the Adamite animal from its jaw-bone, or its atlas. The notions which we have presumed seems to be justified by facts of recent occurrence too numerous to mention. The Broad church men are known to entertain views concerning the sacraments of the church the adoption of which implies the entire evolution of the present establishment. Either such a revolution, or its abolition. To them this course is a last refuge for the maintenance of a national church. To them it is clear that the church must either become national or perish. If the nation will not come up to the church, the church must go down to the nation. Hence the necessity of a creed broad enough to comprehend all. Hence the surrender of the articles. They believe that a considerable majority of the educated laity understand these things and sympathize with them in their object. Influentially great numbers of the clergy who have received a university education are yearly coming over to their standard, and they are expected to come in still greater force.

These statements seem to be warranted by facts which ought to be known to all, and they enable us to understand the tone of Dr. Temple's letter to the public, as epitomized in yesterday's telegram. We decline to make any comment as neither aggravating nor disapproving the position of the Broad Church Party. Regarding the question in one in which we have no direct or immediate interest. But as observers of the times, we cannot be indifferent to its progress and results.

THE BRAWNER-COLBY CORRESPONDENCE.

In publishing the correspondence connected with the recent change in the office of Attorney General we were perfectly aware we were doing that which would afflict with a sense of humiliation the citizens of the State, and especially members of the Republican party. Yet it is best that this correspondence, having taken place should see the light. In painting in the best thing about it, for it is the fact that embraces the most important lesson.

Briefly, the correspondence shows that Mr Brawnerm, after having received Mr Cocoon's extensively published letter last July, meeting him to resign the office of Attorney General, was assured by the Governor that it was unsatisfactory. This is the face of the fact that Mr Cocoon wrote the the Governor authorized and approved the singular request. It appears further that the Governor disapproved personally, to Mr. Brawnerm, the letter of Mr Cocoon as "brutal and insulting punishment," that the Governor expressed the utmost personal and official confidence in Mr. Brawnerm, and stated that he had no cause of complaint against him, and neither desired to remove him or have him resign. At the time according to the Attorney General, the tender of resignation was before the Governor in writing, and had been made to him verbally, and always refused by the Governor as "hostile to his political prospects." The Governor, it appears, also wrote to Senator Lowrie, of Erie, that there was nothing whatever in the report that Mr. Brawnerm was to be sacrificed, and in a personal interview with Senator Lowrie "scorned the idea of asking Mr. Brawnerm's resignation." The election interviews. On the 21st of October the Governor requests the Attorney General's resignation. The letter is received on the 23d, and answered on the 25th, but on this same day, without awaiting the answer, the Governor dismisses Mr. Brawnerm from office in the most ungracious, not to say harsh, manner.

This is about the substance of the correspondence. It is published in the interest of Mr. Brawnerm, and if there is any more of it—any explanations to be made on behalf of the Executive—we will receive them with great pleasure, a feeling that we have no doubt the public will share. The chapter, however, seems to be complete.

The most striking fact in reviewing this matter is that there should be so much under-hand work—so much plotting and conspiracy—to secure a result that was legitimately and easily attainable by the most open and straight-forward means. If the Governor was dissatisfied with Mr. Brawnerm, personally, politically, or officially, his right to accept the pending resignation, or to dismiss him from office, as good luck suggested, was unquestionable. Mr. Brawnerm was a member of the Governor's Council, and necessarily had intimate relations with the Executive. There should be perfect accord between the two. Why mention this to show that a courteous request for Mr. Brawnerm's resignation, even when Mr. Cocoon wrote his ill-judged letter last August, would have scarcely made a ripple on the surface. There were abundance of precedents for such a course. Upon what principle or rule of action the Governor could refuse the very earnest and unconstrained conduct, we are in profound ignorance, and so we have confessed. It is not upon which we will be glad to have light.

The correspondence as it stands is a humiliation to the people of the State. Throughout it breathes the spirit of trickery and sharp practice, of genuinely that opinion of faction that has made the politics and the political management at the State capital of odious—even a by-word and a scoffing—to the people of Pennsylvania. There was a manly and courteous way to do a proper act, when Mr. Cocoon wrote his letter in August. Instead of adopting it, there appears to have been a covert design all along to perpetrate something in the line of sharp practice—to disguise by fair words a hostile purpose—and this is continued until an act, proper at one time, becomes an assertion of extreme mortification to the Republican party of the State, because it involves not only a loss of dignity in a high office, but subverts the Executive of the State to ingratitude of a most damaging character.

The people look for the same sentiments of honor in their official representatives that are admired and reverenced in the affairs of private life. No man is too high to be exempt from the requirements of a gentleman, and when elevated station is dragged in the mire of petty intrigue, even citizens of the Commonwealth must feel a sense of personal injury. It is not pleasant to write these things, but it is still more odious that there should be occasion for it.

We may add, that there is nothing in the correspondence that reflects in the slightest manner upon Hon. F. C. Brawnerm, the newly appointed Attorney General, or allows him to have been in any manner connected with these proceedings.

"SLEEPING DOGS."

We are told that one great if not insurmountable difficulty in the way of the introduction of railroads into China, is the burial places. To the people of Canton—once ancestors are objects of worship, and even the bones of his father are so sacred to him that they consecrate the ground in which they repose. The disturbance of these remains and especially incidents was sufficiently and cogently incidents used by the Teacher of the Celestials, mostly six months before Canton, and has been so generally received and acted upon that religious respect for ancestral bones now forms an integral and essential element of Chinese civilization. It is an one fact of civilization, as everybody knows.

Converts, however, must have inculcated the notion in vain, if there had not been something in human nature which rebelled against the injunction shifting men reverence the relics of mortality. This something in human nature—however it be defined or appealed to and re-enforced by the warnings of the New Testament also, as the case of these Fenian prisoners, for instance, we are afraid the sympathies and even the prayers of many good hearted and rather intelligent people are misdirected. Happily, we see no indications at present that the subject is likely to be a practical one with us—or that any thing more tangible than sympathy or prayers is demanded of Americans; and it would be quite gratuitous cruelty in us, to demonstrate against such airy co-operation. But, if an attempt were made to convert these eternal weapons into others likely to be more effective, if our Government were again called upon to assume the character of intercessor in behalf of the men now "pining in British dungeons," it would be well, we think, for the citizens to comprehend the enormity of the crimes of which these mis'reants were found guilty.

It might also tend to mitigate anxiety, and to suggest probabilities of justice being done the prisoners, if we recollected the conspicuous facts in the career of the English Premier whose letter we referred to above. A Tory and a High-churchman in the beginning and for several years after he entered public life, he is now a liberal minister. The changes which have brought him into his present position were gradually and slowly made—and it has been assailed to all England, even to his enemies that he gave up one stronghold of prejudice and bigotry after another in obedience to the constraining power of reason and justice. Those who can remember a few years back, know that during the troubles in Naples, when all England was aged and indignant about the horrible prisons in which the king kept his enemies, Mr. Gladstone went to the place, and by personal inquiry gathered the facts which warranted his own government to interfere in behalf of the men confined and tortured.

The drift of all this is, we think, that when such a man says that he would gladly release the incarcerated Fenians if he thought it expedient to do so, we on this side of the Atlantic ought to believe him. We may, without self-reproach, leave him to deal with the question.

IN ROME.

Judging from the reports which have reached us from time to time, the labors of the Ecumenical Council will be exceedingly light; in other words, much of the most difficult work, namely, the elaboration of the propositions, has already been completed. This, it is said, is owing to the industry of Monsignor Fessler, Bishop of St. Hypolite, who, as Secretary of the Council, has been indefatigable in his zeal. The announcement of this fact is in itself sufficient evidence that the Council will be convened at the time designated, the 8th of December. As far as these preparations can insure certainty, there can be no room for incredulity concerning the assembling of the Council at the time appointed. Suits of apartments have already been engaged for three hundred indigent bishops, principally from Italian sees, and foreign missionary stations. The details of the arrangements in the council hall of St. Peters are suggestive of a degree of magnificence recalling the displays made by Gregory VIII. Galleries have been reserved for official theologians, short hand reporters and ambassadors and persons of distinguished rank. Suitable provision has also been made for members of royal families, but the public is to be rigorously excluded. The Pontifical Reserve Reform, a corps composed exclusively of members of the nobility, and the most respectable of wealthy of the middle classes, all volunteers, serving without pay and providing their own uniform, deserving rather the name of soldiers than Home Guard, have obtained permission to serve at St. Peters during the Council.

It is asserted that the agitation of the liberal Catholic party will oppose no serious opposition to the Council. The extreme wing of the party are seemingly satisfied with the acceptance of the Austro-French, instead of the Bavaro-Italian programme. The conditions of the first mentioned embody the following important points:

"That no member their bishops from obeying the Pope's summons on the pretext that the matters to be discussed are not mentioned in the official programme, but be accorded special permission to discuss any question they may deem proper, and to propose any measure they may think necessary for the welfare of the Church."

The following are the collections in the districts named for the months of July and August only, the returns for September not having been received:

Dists.	Chief Clty.	Collec. 1869.	Gain.	Loss.
1st Dist.	Philadelphia	$30,000	$10,000	
2d "	Norristown	12,000	2,000	
3d "	Lancaster	16,000	2,000	
4th "	Harrisburg	10,000	2,000	
5th "	Pittsburgh	20,000	10,000	

Dists.	Chief Clty.	Collec. 1869.	Gain.	Loss.
1st Dist.	Philadelphia	31,000	5,000	125,000
2d "	Norristown	12,000	2,000	10,000
3d "	Lancaster	15,000	2,000	12,000
4th "	Harrisburg	11,000	1,000	9,000
5th "	Pittsburgh	18,000	8,000	140,000

The following are the collections in the districts named for the months of July and August only, the returns for September not having been received:

Dists.	Chief Clty.	Collec. 1869.	Gain.	Loss.
1st Dist.	Philadelphia	30,000	12,000	90
2d "	Norristown	12,000	2,000	10
3d "	Lancaster	16,000	2,000	12
4th "	Harrisburg	10,000	2,000	9
5th "	Pittsburgh	20,000	10,000	140

Dists.	Chief Clty.	Collec. 1869.	Gain.	Loss.
1st Dist.	Philadelphia	31,000	5,000	125,000
2d "	Norristown	12,000	2,000	10,000
3d "	Lancaster	15,000	2,000	12,000
4th "	Harrisburg	11,000	1,000	9,000
5th "	Pittsburgh	18,000	8,000	140,000

The influential French bishops have signified their intention to support the views of their Government respecting the Council so far as may be, in their opinion, compatible with their hierarchical obligations, an intimation that is calculated to allay any distrust concerning the harmony of the Council. The fact that the schismatic bishops refused to accept the Pope's formal invitation to take part in the Council goes for naught. The progress of liberal Catholicism in Germany, the address of the Archbishop of Colmbach to the Bishop of Treves, pointing out the dangers to be apprehended from the action of the Council, even the attitude of Pere Hyacinthe, and the persistent attacks of the ultra-clerical periodicals, such as they have afflicted and disappointed the Pope by their obstinacy, only serve to render his exertions for the success of the council more strenuous. It remains to be seen whether the tendencies of the age, and the progressive ideas prevailing in secular governments, tending rather to moderate instead of absolute reprince is to be in any manner affected or obstructed by the action of the council. The Pope will have the desire of his heart gratified so far as the convocation is concerned, but the brilliant picture drawn by the ultra-montane Catholics will not be realized.

"NOT THAT TUNE, BUT ANOTHER."

The London *Spectator*, commenting on the gold conspiracy, employs the following language:

"A Roman Senator would discover a practice to be evil, and would denounce it as such, but he would not call himself evil. Men, and the American Trial Justice, who have been engaged in the Gold Conspiracy, are not, as a rule, bad men, or even unprincipled men, with habits of life or associations which would lead them to commit crimes. They are, as a rule, men of average honesty, who have been led astray by the temptation of a large gain, and who, in the hurry of business, have not had time to think out the moral bearings of their conduct. They have been deceived by the sophistry which is always current in society, and which, in the case of gambling, is specially plausible. They have been misled by the example of others, and by the fact that the practice which they were following was not condemned by the law